THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1830. NO. 31.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

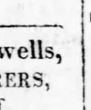
PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by
STEELE & CARLISLE,
Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.



On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

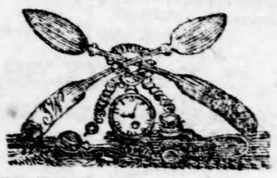
WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,



HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail,* on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 ed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Manngers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—ttf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS,* in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21.—wtf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

STRAW PAPER.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Commission Merchant, No. 45, Front street, has lately received a quantity of Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper, of a very superior quality, from the mill of Col. Wm. Magaw, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and a liberal discount given to those taking a quantity.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1829.—7t

PIANO FORTES.

WR. COPPOCK respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity to three very superior toned PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hall and John Kearsing, of New York. Two of these are of the highly improved Metallic Plate, with Detached Sounding Boards. These advantages are obvious on inspection. By the metallic plate, the instrument is calculated to remain in tune a much longer time. It allows the strings to be much shorter, and also gives a clearness and brilliancy of tone. The sounding board being entirely detached, prevents the possibility of its splitting from the effects of the climate—two grand considerations for those in this part of the country, where tuners and repairers are scarce. These instruments are selected from the factories by an eminent professor, and particular attention paid to the evenness of touch and tone, so essential to a pianoist.

The above are for sale, and warranted, at Messrs. Johnston & Stockton's Bookstore, Market street, where an assortment of the latest musical publications of New York and Boston can be had. Second hand Piano Fortes taken at a fair valuation in exchange.

☞Mr. Coppock is still continuing his instructions on the Piano Forte, with Singing, founded on the celebrated Logierian system, now so deservedly popular throughout England. Terms made known as above.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

Orders taken for any kind of musical merchandise, either foreign or of New York manufacture, which will be sold at the original prices, with a very small advance for carriage.

December 8, 1829—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.; all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied.

CHARLES CARTER & Co.
No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—w8t

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
} Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabannas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 105 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop,* having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh, abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio: and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied by petition to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors: and the Court have appointed the 18th day of January next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh: at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

ROBERT GIBSON,
Carpenter, St. Clair township.
ALEXANDER GOURLEY,
Allegheny-Town, Laborer.
ENOCH HOLMES,
Millwright, Pittsburgh.
JAMES BENNINGTON,
Farmer, Mifflin township.
JOHN M'KAIN,
Stone-mason, Pitt township.

December 22, 1829—3t.

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said Court have appointed the third Monday of January, 1830, at the Court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, the time and place for hearing me and my creditors, previous to my discharge.

WM. IRWIN.
Cotton Spinner.

Dec. 22, 1829.—3t

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next,* for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

AUCTION SALES,

BY J. HANSON.

ON TUESDAY, 5th January, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, in one of those New Store-Rooms, in Wood, beetwen Second and Third streets, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, a splendid collection of 15 Day Mantel Clocks, Alabaster Flower Pots; Large Vases for Side Boards; Bronze and Gilt Candlesticks; Watch Cases; Ladies' Writing Apparatus; Fruit Baskets. Also, a Superb Lot of very rich Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, Coral Neck-laces, &c. &c.

☞Further particulars in handbills, some time previous to sale.

N. B.—The above articles may be seen on Monday, previous to sale, on evening of which day, the Store will be brilliantly illuminated.

January 1, 1829.—3t

Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

JUST received and for sale at the Book-store of HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON, Vols 32 and 33 of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

January 1, 1830.—3t

PRIVATE LIFE,

A NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF GERALDINE, just received and for sale at the Bookstore of H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

December 25, 1829—3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of HENRY JONES & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by Henry Jones, who is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.—Pittsburgh, December 22, 1829.

HENRY JONES,
JAMES ADAMS, Jr.
ROBERT JONES.

December 25, 1829—3*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of January, 1830, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

WILLIAM LARRIMER,
Carpenter, Pitt Township.
JAMES A. KENNEDY,
Wagoner, Pitt Township

Dec. 29, 1829.—3t*

TO LET.

THE BRICK STORE and Dwelling House, No. 45 Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. For terms, apply to ALDERMAN SCULLY, in the Diamond. December 29—tf.

Poetry.

ADDRESS

Of the Carriers of the Pittsburgh Gazette, to its Patrons—January 1, 1830.

How changed the scene, since here the Savage trod,
To set his otter trap, or take wild honey,
Where now so many humble printers plod,
And faithful CARRIERS hunt a little *money!*

How things have alter'd in this misty plain,
Since Allequippa hunted and caught fish,
Where Mrs. Oliver, and her gentle train,
Now *read* of Indians in the *Wish-ton-wish!*

How short the time, but how the scenes have shifted,
Since WASHINGTON explored this western wild-land,
And with his raft and Gist, his pilot, drifted
Upon the upper end of Wainwright's Island!

'Tis seventy years ago, since that bold knight,
With blanket, cap, and leggings, then the tippey,
Attended by his 'Squire, the aforesaid wight,
Paid his respects to good Queen Allequippa.

Her warlike Majesty was quite unhappy.
To think our courtier had not sooner come.
He soothed her feelings with a blanket capo,
And touch'd her fancy with a flask of rum.

What changes, since from yonder Point he spann'd
The meeting streams with his unerring eye,
And, 'mid primeval woods, prophetic scann'd
This great position and its destiny!

Since royal Shingiss dwelt upon the cliff,
Which overlooks the foot of Brunot's Isle,
And angled in his little barken skiff,
Where now for wooda Steamer stops awhile:

When Shingiss gave him his advice about
The best and nearest route to Fort Venango,
And then decided for the higher route,
Against the route by Beaver and Shenango.

But good king Shingiss, it is very clear,
Was but a royal archer after all,
And not by any means an engineer,
And never heard or dreamt of a canal.

Monakatoocha, and the Delaware band,
Then held their council fires of war and peace
Where RAPP now cultivates the peaceful land,
And shears his sheep and wins the golden fleece.

How changed the scene, since merry Jean Baptiste
Paddled his perogue on the Belle Riviere,
And from its banks some lone Loyola Priest
Echo'd the night hymn of the voyageur!

Since Ensign Ward saw coming down yon stream,
Where all was peace and solitude before,
A thousand paddles in the sunshine gleam,
And countless perogues stretch from shore to shore.

The lily flag waved o'er the foremost bout,
And Contrecœur the motley host commanded.
Then here the flag of *France* was *first* afloat,
And here the *Gallic* cannon *first* were landed

Then here began that fatal war, which cost
The lily banner many a bloody stain:
In which a wide empire was won and lost,
And Wolf and Montcalm fell on Abraham's Plain.

Since a subaltern in old Fort Duquesne
Begg'd of his chief, ere yet he quit the post,
To give him but a handful of his men
To venture out and meet the British host:

When his red allies hail'd him with a shout,
Who led them on with Indian enterprise:
When Braddock's confidence was put to rout,
And all, but wary Washington, surprised.

But jealousy suppress'd the Frenchman's fame,
And when his chief sent home his base report,
He cast a stigma on his rival's name,
And got the credit to himself at court.

How changed the scene, from all that Grant did see,
When, from his bivouac on yonder height,
He waked the French with his proud reveille,
And challenged them to sally forth and fight!

One Highland officer, that bloody day,
Retreated up the Allegheny's side,
Wounded and faint, he miss'd his tangled way,
And near some water laid him down and died.

'Twas in a furrew of a sandy swell,
Which overlooks that clear and pebbled wave,
Shrouded in leaves, none found him where he fell,
And mouldering nature gave the youth a grave.

Last year a plough pass'd o'er the quiet spot,
And brought to light frail vestiges of him,
Whose unknown fate perhaps is not forgot.
And fills with horror yet a sister's dream.

His plated button, stamp'd with proofs of rank,
His pocket gold, which still untouch'd remains,
Do show at least no savage captor drank
As gentle blood as flow'd in Scottish veins.

I think I see him from his sleep arise,
And gaze on yonder tower with admiration:
Lo! on its battlements a banner flies,
An unknown flag of some unheard of nation!

Of all the features of the scene around,
The neighboring stream alone he recognizes;
Another such can no where else be found;
The sun upon no river like it rises.

Does he retrace what was a blood-stained route,
Through thickets of the thorny crab and sloe,
He lists again to hear the savage shout,
Where every trace is lost of fort and foe.

But still a shorter time has passed away,
Since on the Allegheny's western bank
The lurking Shawanee in ambush lay,
In hopes some white would cross within his reach.

Thence to the lake no white had settled yet,
And Indian tribes still held their ancient station,
When the first Carrier of the old GAZETTE
Took round that little humble publication.

The muse, when she another year is older,
Will give a present picture of this place,
Which from the canvass will but rise the bolder,
That now its fading back-ground we retrace.

Miscellany.

From the Amulet for 1830.

"WE'LL SEE ABOUT IT."

BY MRS. HALL.

"We'll see about it!" From that simple sentence has arisen more evil to Ireland than any person, ignorant of the strange union of impetuosity and procrastination my countrymen exhibit, could well believe. They are sufficiently prompt and energetic where their feelings are concerned, but, in matters of business, they almost invariably prefer seeing about to doing.

I shall not find it difficult to illustrate this observation. From the many examples of its truth, in high and in low life, I select Philip Garraty.

Philip, and Philip's wife, and Philip's children, and all of the house of Garraty, are employed from morning till night in seeing about every thing, and, consequently, in doing nothing. There is Philip—a tall, handsome, good humored fellow, of about five and thirty, with broad, lazy looking shoulders, and a smile perpetually lurking about his mouth, or in his bright hazel eyes—the picture of indolence and kindly feeling. There he is, leaning over what was once a five barred gate, and leads to the haggart; his blue worsted stockings full of holes, which the suggan, twisted half way up the well formed leg, fails to conceal; while his brogues, (to use his own words,) if they do let the water in, let it out again. With what unstudied elegance does he roll that knotted twine and then unroll it: varying his occupation, at times, by kicking the stones that once formed a wall into the stagnant pool, scarcely large enough for full grown ducks to sail in.

But let us first take a survey of the premises.

The dwelling-house is a long rambling abode, much larger than the generality of those that fall to the lot of small Irish farmers; but the fact is, that Philip rents one of the most extensive farms in the neighborhood, and ought to be "well to do in the world." The dwelling looks very comfortless, notwithstanding; part of the thatch is much defaced, and the rank weeds and the damp moss nearly cover it; the door posts are only united to the wall by a few scattered portions of clay and stone, and the door itself is hanging but by one hinge; the window frames shake in the passing wind, and some of the compartments are stuffed with the crown of a hat, or a flock of straw"—very unsightly objects. At the opposite side of the swamp is the haggart gate, where a broken line of alternate palings and wall exhibit proof that it had formerly been fenced in; the commodious barn is almost roofless, and the other sheds pretty much in the same condition; the pig-stye is deserted by the grubbing lady and her grunting progeny, who are too fond of an occasional repast in the once cultivated garden to remain in their proper abode; the listless turkeys and contented half-fatted geese live at large and on the public; but the turkeys, with all their shyness and modesty, have the best of it—for they mount the ill built stacks and select the grain *a plaisir*.

"Give you good morrow, Mr. Philip; we have bad showery weather lately."

"Och, all manner o' joy to ye my lady, and sure ye'll walk in and sit down; my woman will be proud to see ye. I'm sartin we'll have the rain soon agin, for its every where, like bad luck; and my throat's sore wid hurishing thim pigs out o' the garden: sorra' a thing can I do all day for watching them."

"Why do you not mend the door of the stye!"

"True for ye ma'am dear, so I would—if I had the nails, and I've been threat'ning to step down to Mickey Bow, the smith, to ask him to see about it."

"I hear you've had a fine crop of wheat, Philip."

"Thank God for all things!" You may say that; we had, my lady, a fine crop—but I have always the height of ill luck somehow; upon my sowkins (and that's the hardest oath I swear) the turkeys have had the most of it; but I mean to see about setting it up safe to morrow."

"But, Philip, I thought you sold the wheat, standing to the steward of the big house."

"It was all as one as sould, only its a bad world, madam dear, and I've no luck. Says the steward to me, says he, 'I like to do things like a man of business; so Mr. Garraty, just draw up a bit of an agreement that you deliver over the wheatfield to me on sich a day, standing as it is, for sich a sum, and I'll sign it for ye, and then there can be no mistake, only let me have it by this day week.' Well, to be sure, I came home full o' my good luck, and I tould the wife; and on the strength of it, she must have a new gown. 'And sure,' says she, 'Miss Hennessy is just come from Dublin with a shopful o' goods, and on account that she's my brother's sister-in-law's first cousin, she'll let me have the first sight o' the things, and I can take my pick—and ye'll have plinty of time to see about the agreement to-morrow.' Well, I don't know how it was, but the next day we had no paper, nor ink, nor pens in the house; I meant to send the gossoon to Miss Hennessy's for all, but forgot the pens. So when I was seeing about the 'greement, I he thought of the old gander, and while I was pulling as beautiful a pen as ever ye laid ye'r two eyes upon out of his wing, he tattered my hand with his bill in sich a manner that sorra' a pen I could hold for three days. Well, one thing or another put it off for ever so long, and at last I wrote it out like print, and takes it myself to the steward. "Good evening to you, Mr. Garraty,' says he: 'Good evening kindly, sir,' says I, 'and I hope the woman that owns ye and all ye'r good family's well.'—'All well, thank ye, Mr. Garraty,' says he. 'I've got the 'greement here, sir,' says I, pulling it out, as I thought; but, benould ye, I only cocht the paper it was wrapt in, to keep it from the dirt of of the tobacco that was loose in my pocket for want of a box (saving ye'r presence:) so I turned what little bits o' things I had in it out, and there was a great hole that ye might drive all the parish rats through at the bottom—which the wife promised to see about mending as good as six months before. Well, I saw the sneer of his ugly mouth, (for he's an Englishman,) and I turned it off with a laugh, and said air-holes were comfortable in hot weather, and sich jokes, and that I'd go home and make another 'greement. "Greement for what' says he, laying down his great outlandish pipe, 'Whew! may be you don't know,' says I. 'Not I,' says he. 'The wheat field,' says I. Why,' says he 'didn't I tell you then that you must bring the 'greement to me by that day week, and that was, by the same token, (pulling out a red memorandum-book out of his pocket,) let me see—exactly this day three weeks. Do you think, Mr. Garraty,' he goes on, 'that when ye didn't care to look after ye'r own interests, and I offering so fair for the field, that I was going to wait upon you? I don't lose my papers in the Irish fashion.' Well, that last set me up; and so I axed him if it was the pattern of his English breeding, and one word brought on another, and all the blood in my body rushed into my fist, and I had the ill luck to knock him down; and, the coward, what does he do but takes the law o' me, and I was cast, and lost the sale of the wheat, and was ordered to pay ever so much money: well, I didn't care to pay it then, but gave an engagement, and I meant to see about it, but forgot: and all in a giffy came a thing they call an execution, and, to stop the cant, I was forced to borrow money from that tame negur the exciseman, who'd sell the sowl out of his grandmother for sixpence (if, indeed, there ever was a sowl in the family,) and its a terrible case to be paying interest for it still."

"But, Philip, you might give up or dispose of part of your farm. I know you get a good sum for that rich meadow by the river."

"True for ye, ma'am dear—and I've been seeing about it for a long time—but somehow, I have no luck. Just as ye came up I was thinking to myself that the gale day is passed, and all one as before, yara a pin's worth have I for the rint, and the landlord wants it as bad as I do, though its a shame to say that of a juntleman; for jist as he was seeing about some ould custodium, or something of the sort, that had been hanging over the estate ever since he came to it, the sheriff's officers put *executioners* in the house; and it is very sorrowful for both of us, if I may make bould to say so: for I am sartin he'll be racking me for money and, indeed, the ould huntsman tould me as much: but I must see about it; not, indeed, that its much good, for I've no luck."

"Let me beg of you, Philip, not to take such an idea into your head; do not lose a moment; you will be utterly ruined if you do; why not apply to your father-in-law, he is able to assist you; for at present, you only suffer from temperary embarrassment."

"True for ye, that's good advice, my lady; and by the blessing of God, I'll see about it."

"Then go directly, Philip."

"Directly—I can't ma'am dear, on account of the pigs; and sorra a one I have but myself to keep them out of the cabbages; for I let the women and the gawrls go to the pattern at Killaun: its little pleasure they see, the craturs."

"But, your wife did not hear the huntsman's story."

"Och, aye did she; but unless she could give me a sheaf of bank notes, where would be the good of her staying—but I'll see about it."

"Immediately, then, Philip: think upon the ruin that may come—nay, that must come, if you neglect this matter. Your wife, too—your family reduced from comfort to starvation—your home desolate."

"Asy, my lady, don't be after breaking my heart entirely: thank God I have seven as fine flahulugh children as ever peeled pratee, and all under twelve years ould: and sure I'd lay down my life tin times for every one o' them; and to-morrow for sartin—no—to-morrow—the hurling; I can't to-morrow: but the day after, if I'm a living man, I'll see about it."

Poor Philip! his kindly feelings were valueless, because of his unfortunate habit. Would that this were the only example I could produce of the ill effects of that dangerous little sentence—"I'll see about it."—Oh that the sons and daughters of the fairest island that ever heaved its green bosom above the surface of the ocean, would arise and be doing what is to be done, and never again rest contented with—"SEEING ABOUT IT."

From the Pawtucket Chronicle.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

The inhabitants of New England are proverbial for untiring and successful enterprise. They are frightened by no rival—stopped by no obstacle—subdued by no competition. Wherever interest calls them, upon land and water, under a zone torrid or frozen, there do they go, with a determination to be successful, if success be possible.—Nor is the spirit which influenced them crushed at a failure—it may be bent, but it is not broken—if successful, they look for a cause, and try again, adding perseverance to the attempt.

What people are the most often to be met with on the fishing ground? The yankees. What people in the Pacific, in pursuit of oil or furs? The yankees. Who is he, who barters lumber and onions with the West Indian, beads and red cloth with the Otaheitan, rank oil with the Hollander, corn with the Greek, rum, tobacco, snuff and cast iron muskets with the African; cotton with the English and French, pickled fish with the Russians and Danes, flour with the South Americans, opium with the Chinese, and dry knocks with the Algerine? Why, the yankee. If a freight is to be carried from one foreign port to another, who takes it for a farthing less in a pound than any other man? Why Jonathan is there, his coat is off, he is ready for a job, and his ship for a freight; so he whisks it up and is off, before the Frenchman can make a bow to the shipper, or John Bull finish his roast beef. He is every where if a prospect of gain opens that way, and a few days of hard labor is no task for him, if money is to be found at their close.

"What long legged brig is that?" said the Captain of an English merchantman, who was entering the port of Leghorn, as he peeped over the taffrail and beheld a vessel which hove in sight some twelve hours before, now close on board of him. "I don't know," replied the mate, "but the fellow must be crazy—who'd ever think of putting cloth on tooth pick spars with this breeze—studding sails fore and aft!" "What brig is that!" shouted the captain through his trumpet. "Ten Sisters of Dennis, Shubo Nickerson, master."—"Where the deuce is Dennis!"—"Oh, down east."—"What cargo!" "Lumber and stone ware."—"Now who but an infernal yankee would think of bringing stone ware to Leghorn," muttered the Captain as he threw down his trumpet. And sure enough who but a yankee would think of it. Yet these eastern vessels poke their bowsprit into almost every port in the known world, with an outward cargo that costs them nothing but the demolition of their own forests, and a freight home that builds towns and cities where these forests grew.—With truth they may be called the most enterprising portion of a most enterprising people. The state of Maine has, for the last 15 years, carried on a trade with the Spanish West India islands, to a greater extent than any nation in the world, and during the first five years, exchanged a cargo of lumber for one of molasses, without the aid of a dollar of cash. They have crossed every ocean, traversed every sea, visited every people in search of a market. And during the war their sailors were the best that could be found in the American navy. Educated in the school which is taught upon the Banks of Newfoundland, where the first lesson taught is to learn to fish three months without knowing the luxury of a dry jacket, they were appalled by no danger, subdued by no hardships, intimidated by no foe; and after seeing many a brush upon the Atlantic, they took "their land tacks on board," crossed the country to the lakes, gave Parry and M'Donough a lift, and then returned to their homes again to peddle lumber and fish, and become wealthy.

INSECT PAPER-MAKER.

The wasp is a paper maker, and a most perfect and intelligent one. While mankind were arriving, by slow degrees, at the art of fabricating this invaluable substance, the wasp was making it before their eyes, by very much the same process as that by which human hands now manufacture it with the best aid of chemistry and machinery. While some nations carved their records on wood, and stone, and brass, and leaden tablets—others more advanced, wrote with a style on wax—others employed the inner bark of trees, and others the skins of animals rudely prepared—the wasp was manufacturing a firm and durable paper. Even when the papyrus was rendered more fit, by a process of art, for the transmission of ideas in writing, the wasp was a better artizan than the Egyptians, for the early attempts at paper-making were so rude, that the substance produced was almost useless, from being extremely friable. The paper of the papyrus was formed of the leaves of the plant, dried, pressed, and polished; the wasp alone knew how to reduce vegetable fibres to a pulp, and then unite them by a size or glue, spreading the substance out into a smooth and delicate leaf. This is exactly the process of paper-making. It would seem that the wasp knows, as modern paper-makers now know, that the fibres of rags, whether linen or cotton, are not the only materials that can be used in the formation of paper; she employs other vegetable matters, converting them into a proper consistency by her assiduous exertion. In some respects she is more skilful even than our paper-makers, for she takes care to retain her fibres of sufficient length, by which she renders her paper as strong as she requires. Many manufacturers of the present day cut their materials into small bits, and thus produce a rotten article. One great distinction between good and bad paper is its toughness, and this difference is invariably produced by the fibre of which it is composed being long, and therefore tough; or short, and therefore friable.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge

When machinery is introduced for the first time into any branch of industry, hands are of course discharged, and this is an evil, but the diminished price increases the consumption, and more hands are gradually employed. Machinery, so far from causing employment to be unsteady, produces the contrary effect, because the capital laid out in the works, &c., compels the manufacturer to keep on his hands. But those who employ hand-loom weavers are under no such necessity of continuing employment, and discharge their people when demand is not brisk, without ceremony. Machinery tends to equalize the demand for labor.

English Paper.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The utility of erecting monuments to commemorate warlike achievements and sanguinary enterprises, is certainly disputable. If they are ever expedient, it is only when they rise up as testimonials of signal good conferred upon mankind by peaceful benefactors.

On the latter ground, the citizens of Delaware should erect a pillar of gratitude to the memory of her late Legislature, for the total abolishment of the Militia System in that State. The benefits of this act, which time will confirm, are summarily these:

1. It will not only save to the state some thousands of dollars annually, which have been uselessly and injuriously squandered, but create a larger and healthier revenue. This is as certain, as that industry is more productive than idleness.

2. It will increase her physical energies, insomuch that hereafter, in cases of government requisitions, she can rally a more effective body of men, in proportion to her numbers, than any other state—men of hardier frames and better habits, and superior discipline.

3. It will remove an oppressive and unequal burden, which has borne grievously upon the most needy and useful classes of her citizens, cramped their means, obstructed their diligence, affected their quietude, and lessened their respect for the laws.

4. It will infuse new life into the breasts of her laborers and mechanics. The arm of industry will be strengthened, the spirit of improvement, relieved of its cumbrous shackles, will rise up in the majesty of a conqueror, and lead in every useful enterprise; there will be a surprising augmentation of individual happiness and public prosperity.

5. It will effectually obstruct one of the most fruitful sources of intemperance. The moral evil of militia musters is incalculable: hence a great moral good must follow their abolishment. Finally,

6. Its tendency will be to eradicate all warlike principles, and to hasten that glorious day, when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, and nations shall learn war no more. So far as Delaware is concerned, it is, in fact, a literal fulfilment of that cheering promise, and we look upon it as the dawn of an *American millennium*.

It now remains to be seen, how far other states will imitate this example. If any reform be made it must be total. The whole system is corrupt—its impurities taint the atmosphere, and the infection is highly contagious. Let its carcass be buried beyond the reach of military resurrectionists.

All militia laws are unequal and oppressive: why are they tolerated? A hard question. For whose benefit are they principally enacted? The rich. Who bear the burden? The poor! Is not this the tax of the many, for the advantage of the few? It is. Are the many satisfied with this partial extortion? Far otherwise. Where lies their remedy? In themselves—at the polls. Why then is it not speedily administered? Because, in their estimation, the triumph of a party is of more consequence than the obtainment of a public good.

What are the common arguments adduced in extenuation of our militia system? First, that it constitutes "the cheap defence of the nation;" secondly; that it cherishes a spirit of patriotism and love of country; thirdly, that its perceptible evils are few in comparison with its numerous benefits—&c. &c. &c. These things are easily said—but are they true? What is our liability to this invasion? So trifling that it can hardly be said to exist. What is the annual expense to the nation, incurred by its "cheap defence?" It is difficult to answer: the direct loss (of money and time, in the injury to business, and in needless expenditures for arms, and ammunition, uniforms, et. cet.) may be estimated at more than twelve millions of dollars—the indirect loss is unquestionably enormous. Then consider the prodigal waste of morals that attend the low revelry of tents and taverns,' and endeavor to estimate the fearful amount. Cheap as the system may be, it is a heavy burden on the community.

Now for the second argument. What sort of patriotism do our annual musters generate? Verily, it may be personified thus: a great consumer of brandy, rum and whiskey—a fellow exceedingly abusive and quarrelsome—a wholesale dealer in profanity and vulgar jesting—a tremendous braggart when no danger is apparent, but a mighty craven in the hour of emergency.

As to the benefits of the militia system, there are none: it possesses not one redeeming quality. As a means of defence it is wholly inadequate, and in the opinion of the most distinguished military men in the country, it is worse than useless.

Genius of Universal Emancipation.

We find the following sentiments in a letter of Mr. Jefferson to the venerable John Adams, dated October 28, 1813. They do not exactly chime with some of the opinions expressed in the Message of President Jackson. *Nat. Gaz.*

"I agree with you that there is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents. Formerly, bodily powers gave place among the *aristoi*. But since the invention of gunpowder has armed the weak as well as the strong with missile death, bodily strength, like beauty, good humor, politeness, and other accomplishments, has become but an auxiliary ground of distinction. There is also an artificial aristocracy, founded on wealth and birth, without either virtue or talents: for with those it would belong to the first class. The natural aristocracy I consider as the most precious gift of nature, *for the instruction, the trusts, and government of society*. And indeed, it would have been inconsistent in creation to have formed man for the social state, and not to have provided virtue and wisdom enough to manage the concerns of this society. May we not even say, that that form of government is the best which provides the most effectually for a pure selection of those natural *aristoi* into the offices of government? The artificial aristocracy is a mischevious ingredient in government, and provisions should be made to prevent its ascendency."

"He that diggeth a pit shall fall therein."—The following remarkable incident, which, we are assured, happened in this city some years since, has never, to our knowledge,) been related in print. A thoughtless young man went to an undertaker's and ordered a coffin for Mrs. ——, to be sent to a certain number and street, which he specified.—The young man possessed the appearance and manners of a gentleman of respectability; and the undertaker, not dreaming in the least of any deception, repaired to the place specified, with the "narrow house," according to order. On ringing the bell, a genteel looking female came to the door, and was asked if Mrs. Such-a-one lived there—or had lived there. "She lives here now," was the reply; "I am she." "*You!*" exclaimed the astonished undertaker—"and you are *not dead!* I was ordered to bring this coffin for you." "For *me!*" ejaculated the lady, in a voice of mingled terror and astonishment, and fainted away. So strange an incident produced the impression which might naturally be expected in a mind of ordinary sensibility, and it was some time before she recovered from its effects.

But the young man who, in a thoughtless moment, had committed so rash and cruel a piece of folly, did not so easily escape the consequences. The effect it produced on the lady, and the still more disastrous result which might have followed it, preyed on his mind. He became melancholy, pined in grief, fell into the consumption, and in little more than a year required in reality the sad office which he had undertaken for the lady in a mere joke: and it so happened, that he was buried in the identical coffin he had bespoken for her. *N. Y. Constellation.*

From late Foreign Journals.

STEAM COACHES IN IRELAND.

The announcement on this subject appears to have been premature. The Dublin Freeman's Journal says—"We observe a paragraph taking the round of the papers, which states an agreement between the Post-office and a steam coach inventor and proprietor, for the conveyance of the mail from Howth to Dublin. The Government are, we believe, most anxious that the speedy communication which would be insured by such an agreement should be established. It is, however, stated, without foundation, that the contract has been effected; nothing more than the mere proposal has been made to the Postmaster General by Sir James Anderson. This proposal has been, we rejoice to state, very favorably entertained. The following is a description of Sir James Anderson's steam carriage:

The total weight of the carriage, including the water and fuel, is not more than 26 cwt. The supply of fuel carried is sufficient for 50 miles; and of water, about 20 miles. The boiler is formed entirely of tubes, three quarters of an inch in diameter, made of the best iron, and proved by a steam and water pressure to be capable of sustaining a force of 4,000 lbs. upon every inch, which is more than twenty times the strength required, as the steam is suffered to escape when the pressure exceeds 200 lbs. The length of the tubes of the boiler is, altogether, 430 feet 5 inches. The working cylinders are four in number, which work together, or separately, upon cranks, at right angles, and therefore may justly be regarded as four complete steam engines, occupying a space between the hind wheels of only one foot in breadth by two feet in height. Although each of the engines may be considered as of two-horse power, they might be put into any ordinary coat pocket. The speed of the engine varies from two to four hundred strokes per minute, and the steam is worked expansively. The work is applied indepe ndently to both the hind wheels, whereby the friction is rendered constant upon the road, whether the carriage be running along straight lines, or making every variety of curve—an arrangement which is also of the utmost utility in ascending hills. The steering apparatus is one of great power and effect, and gives the driver infinitely more control over the movements of the vehicle than can possibly be obtained by the most skilful Jehu with horses. The carriage has been seen repeatedly to make turns of less than ten feet radius; and as the driver can at pleasure take off the power instantaneously, and apply a drag without any exertion, the superior safety of a carriage propelled by steam must be evident, especially when it is considered that the bursting of a boiler is rendered absolutely impossible in this carriage, there being no steam chambers, of more than one inch in diameter, which, were it possible to burst, would not effect the slightest injury. In some trips recently made on the Croydon road, the speed of the carriage averaged full twelve miles per hour; and, although arrangement had been made for increasing the speed to twenty or more miles, it is not the wish of the proprietors to go beyond twelve, considering that velocity to be as great as is consistent with personal safety on the thronged public roads. It would be an easy matter to run twenty or thirty miles per hour on the common road, or even one hundred per hour on a good railway, by the introduction of a blast to the fuel: a blowing machine is, however, not only unnecessary, but very injurious in its effects upon the metal of which the boiler is composed.

Suspension Bridge.—An iron chain suspension bridge has lately been constructed at Avignon, which is considered a master piece of art, and has attracted great attention from the beauty of its proportions. The total length from one buttress to the other is 600 feet; there are two stretches of 240 feet each, capable of supporting a weight of 500,000 kilogrammes. The breadth, which is the same the whole distance, is thirty feet, divided into three ways or roads; the centre one for carriages, and the two others for foot passengers. The height above low-water mark is thirty feet. A triumphal arch surmounts the centre pillar, as well as the two at the butments of the bridge, resting on the angles. It is supported by six iron cables, by means of vertical cords, the cables being fastened to the pillars, after having passed over the triumphal arch.

The following curious and ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication, of the hundred most populous cities in the world:—These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hans Ischen, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 809,000; Congo Ischen, 800,000, Paris, 717,000; West Chana 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Ischen, 500,000, Houng Ischen, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 185,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain 1,500,000, two upwards of 1,000,000, nine from 500,000 to 1,000,000, twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000, fifty-six from 100,000 to 200,000, and six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia and thirty-two in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

Creation of Woman.—In the country the conversation of a company of ladies and gentlemen turning on the Mosaic account of the creation of the first woman, a lady made the following remark:—"The Creator in this story appears in the character of a midnight robber—he steals from Adam in his sleep." "Allow me, madam," said a gentleman present, "to narrate an anecdote by way of argument, in opposition to your remark. Last night some persons entered my father's house, when they took away a bar of silver, and left in its place a richly chased gold vase; would you consider these men as thieves?"—"They thieves!" exclaimed the lady, "no, benefactors." "Well then," said the gentleman, "in what manner are we to regard Him who took away a worthless rib, and gave in exchange that greatest of earthly treasures—WOMAN?

Propriety.—Propriety is to a woman what the great Roman critic says action is to an orator; it is the first, the second, and the third requisite. A woman may be knowing, active and amusing; but without propriety she cannot be amiable. Propriety is the centre in which all the lines of duty and agreeableness meet. It is to character, what proportion is to figure, and grace to attitude. It does not depend on any one perfection, but it is the result of general excellence.

It shows itself by a regular, orderly, undeviating course; and never starts from its sober orbit into any splendid eccentricity, for it would be ashamed of such praise as it might extort by any deviations from its proper path. It renounces all commendation but what is characteristic; and I would make it the criterion of true taste, right principles, and genuine feeling in a woman, whether she would be less touched with all the flattery of exaggerated and romantic panegyric, than with that beautiful picture of correct and elegant propriety which Milton draws of our first Mother, whom he delineates,

"Those thousand *decencies*, which daily flow,
From all her words and actions."

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 35, Market, street Pittsburgh

Pennsylvania.		*Michigan* 8 to 10 p. c.
U. S. Bank & bran.	pa	*New York.*
Philadelphia banks	par	City banks 1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Troy & Albany 3
Easton	par	Mohawk bk, Schen. do
Germantown	par	Newburgh do
Erie	2	Orange county do
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill do
West-Chester	par	Auburn do
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Geneva do
Harrisburgh	par	Centr. bk. Cherv. 3
Bucks county	par	Chenango. 2
Lancaster bank, dis.	½	Utica bk. & bran. 2
Northampton	do	Ontario bk. at Utica 2
York bank	do	do. at Canandaigua do
Chambersburgh	do	Rochester 2
Greensburgh	uncer.	Niagara bk. no sale
Brownsville	½	*Georgia.*
Gettysburgh	do	St. bks. gen. 3 & 4 up. 4
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	*Maryland*
Farmer's bk Reading	do	Baltimore City bk. par
Ohio.		George's county ½
5 and upwards		Annap. & br. Easton. do
Allounder	1	Frdk. & o. Hag. do. Gt. do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster do
Canton	2	Hagerstown do
F. & M. bank of Steu.	½	Williamsport do
Mount Pleasant	do	*New Jersey.*
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw 2
St. Clairsville	do	Trenton bank do
Bank of Chillicothe	do	New Brunswick bk. do
Lancaster	do	Mount Holley do
Marietta	do	Camden do
Columbus	do	Cumberland do
Portsmouth	5	Newark Insurance do
Indiana.		State bk. at Morris do
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	do at Elizabeth do
Branch at Lawrench.	50	Sussex do
North Carolina.		Paterson bank uncer.
State bk & br 5 & up	6	*Connecticut*
South Carolina.		N Haven bk. &c. 2
Charleston, 5 up.	3	Bridgeport 2
Delaware.		Middletown bank do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix bk, Hartf. do
Commercial bk Del	do	*Virginia*
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	Rich'd, & br 5 up. 1
Brns. at New Castle	do	Valley Bank & br. do
do. at Wilmington	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling 1
do. at Georgetown	do	*Rhode-Island.*
Wilming & Br.	2	Providence banks 2
Massachusetts		Washingt. bk. West. do
Boston bks. 5 & up	2	Phœnix bk, at do. do
Springfield	do	N. E. Commer. bk. do
Hamsh. bk. N Hampt.	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen. do
Salem	do	*Vermont.*
Worcester	do	Burlington 3
Other Mass. notes	do	*N Hampshire* gen. 3
District Columbia gen.	¾	

LOOK HERE!

I WILL LET, on Perpetual Lease, that valuable property in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on the east corner of Wood and Second streets, between Second and Third, 56 feet front on Wood street by 60 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Second street by 75 feet deep. Proposals will be taken, after paying a certain portion of money in hand. In case the above is not complied with, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, I will then lease it for the term of three years.

I also offer for sale, on reasonable terms, that valuable LOT OF GROUND, 60 feet front, in First street, running through to Second street, between Wood and Market streets.

☞ Information can be had, by calling on the subscriber, at No. 120, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE.

Nov. 13—tf.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons who have been indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, are hereby required to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of April next.—All accounts which remain unsettled on that day, will be placed in the hands of Alderman Lowrie, for collection. ALFRED LOYD.

A. LOYD has on hand a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere. Dec. 22—6

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Monday, the 18th of January*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Hilands and George Whitesell, of, in, and to SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, called Perrysville, situate in Ross Township, Allegheny County, on which are erected one two story Log House, weather-boarded, one frame Dwelling House, one Double Barn, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Hilands and George Whitesell, at the suit of Hannah Whitesell, and to be sold by me.

WM CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 1, 1830—3t.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1830.

The address of our Carriers to the Patrons of the Gazette, containing much of the interesting early local history of our place, we have determined to make it a matter of record, by giving it a place in the columns of our paper. Many of the incidents contained in this address may be new to some of our readers, and perhaps a brief notice of some of the persons and events referred to may not be uninteresting.

Previous to the year 1753, the country west of the Allegheny mountains, and particularly the point which Pittsburgh now occupies, was the subject of controversy between Great Britain and France.—In the early part of that year, a party of Frenchmen from Presque Isle, now Erie, seized three English traders at Loggstown, and carried them back with them as prisoners. In the fall of that year, Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, despatched George Washington, then in the 22d year of his age, to the French commander on Le Boeuf, to demand that he should desist from farther aggressions. In performance of this duty, Washington arrived at "The Forks," on the 23d of November, 1753. While here, he examined the site immediately at the junction of the rivers, and recommended it as a suitable position for a fort. On the next day he proceeded from this place, and called on King Shingiss, near M'Kee's Rocks, who accompanied him on his way to Loggstown, where they met Monakatoocha, and other Indian chiefs, and held several councils with them.

While at Logastown, it became a question which road he should take on his way to the French commandant at Le Boeuf, and Shingiss advised him not to take the road by Beaver, because it was low and swampy. Proceeding on his journey, he arrived at Le Boeuf, and learned from the French commandant that they were determined to take possession of the Forks in the spring. With this answer he left the French commandant, in company with Gist, his guide, on foot, and arrived at the Alleghany river, below the mouth of Pine creek, on the 25th of December. The next day they spent in making a raft with tomahawks, and towards evening embarked, and attempted to cross the river; but the ice driving very thick, they made very little progress, and were finally compelled to take refuge upon Herr's or Wainwright's island—which of the two is uncertain.

During the night it froze so hard, that *they crossed on the ice in the morning*. This circumstance affords a pretty strong inference that it must have been Wainwright's island: it lying close to the eastern shore, the narrow passage between it and the shore would be more likely to freeze in one night, than the wide space opposite Herr's island. Having crossed the river, they proceeded without delay to Frazier's, at the mouth of Turtle creek.—On the 31st December, while Gist and the other men were out hunting the horses, Washington walked up to the residence of Queen Allequippa, where M'Keesport now stands. She expressed much regret that he had not called on her as he went out. He made her a present of a watch-coat, and a flask of rum, and in his Journal he states that the latter present was much the more acceptable.

On the 17th of April, 1754, the French commander, Contrecoeur, with three hundred and sixty canoes, one thousand men, and eighteen pieces of cannon, arrived at "The Forks," where Pittsburgh now stands, and compelled Ensign Ward to surrender. This invasion is very properly called in the "Address," the *commencement of the war*, which terminated with the loss, by France, of all her possessions in America, east of the Mississippi.

The incidents in relation to the subaltern who commanded the French and Indians at Braddock's defeat, were derived from La Fayette, during his late visit to this country.

The account of the remains of a deceased officer which were ploughed up during the last summer, near the Arsenal, are in part founded on fact. It is true that such remains were discovered, and that money and marks of military rank were found with them.

A married lady, Mrs. Russel, on Wednesday, fell dead in the street, under circumstances peculiarly affecting. If we have been informed correctly, she and her husband had some time since, come to this city from Canada. The husband found it difficult to procure a livelihood, and became employed, as his only way, on a steam boat. He had been once down the river, and was again departing. His wife had accompanied him to the wharf, and was returning. It is thought she was so overcome with grief on her way back to her dwelling, that a blood-vessel broke, occasioning her sudden death. She had at the time her child in her arms, which she still clasped when dead.

Christian Herald.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

English Residents.—The number of Englishmen now residing in France amounts to near 80,000, and in this number are to be included 7,000 workmen. Their annual expenditure is calculated at 95,000,000 of francs [£112 10s.] per individual.

Impromptu.—By President Forson, on a gentleman observing that the names of all the ladies whose healths were drank at a dinner began with B:

How strange it is that fortune should decree,
That all our fav'rites should begin with B:
But now to solve this paradox of ours,
The bee flies oftenest to the sweetest flowers.

Rouge.—A lady consulted St. Francis of Sales, on the lawfulness of using rouge. "Why," says he, "some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it. I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it on one cheek.

Flight of Birds.—Some account of the speed of the carrier pigeon was given in a former paper, we now add the following statements.

An eagle can fly in a minute, 6,913 English ft. A hawk belonging to Henry the II. king of France, flew away from Fontainbleau, and was caught twenty-four hours after at the island of Malta.—In that time, therefore, this bird had travelled 1000 English miles, which makes about forty-two miles an hour, or 3000 feet per minute.

Impromptu.—Addressed to Charles Meek, Esq. of Barton, on his marriage with Miss Kate Birch, of Tatenhill:—

To keep your Kate in due command,
No crabstick need you seek;
Since you have ta'en a Birch in hand,
And made your Kitty meek.

Evil Omen.—In the Journals of the House of Commons, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appears the following entry. "This day a *black raven* came into the house, which was considered as *malum omen*.

A Lady Office-holder.—In the Charleston Patriot we find an extract of a letter from Columbia of the 12th of December, with this information:—"Mrs. Hardewicke was re-elected Register of Mesne Conveyances for Georgetown, an office to which that lady was elected four years ago, and which she has filled with great credit to herself."

Epigram on a Beauty.

Oh, sometimes we find at the door of an Inn,
The sign of an 'Angel,' and nothing within.

From the Cincinnati Christian Journal.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

The immediate use of Infant Schools is to develope all the powers of the mind at a much earlier period than it has been formerly considered possible to do. The first requisites as it regards efforts and means, are a spacious school room, proper materials for instruction, and active thinking teachers, who are fully impressed with the moral importance of their undertaking, and feel deeply interested in its success. It is for very young children of both sexes, and all ranks and conditions in life. This system differs in its spirit from common schools, in making love its fundamental principle. It should therefore be the constant endeavor of the teacher to win the affections of the children, and thus cause them to feel a pleasure in submitting to his will. It differs in its practice in exciting their attention by external natural objects, no part, however trivial, being suffered to pass unnoticed; they are by this mode of instruction, accustomed to a habit of observation and thought from which the most beneficial results may be expected. The common schools on the contrary deaden the faculties of the children by obliging them to commit to memory the observations of others, few of which they comprehend: they are never invited to think for themselves, and the injurious consequences arising from this radical defect cannot but be felt through life.

The better feelings of the child must gradually become most prominent since they are continually excited, while the bad passions are put and kept in subjection by this more predominating influence.

The most scrupulous exactness is required in the habits and cleanliness of the children. Where no obstacle presents itself, 150 is considered the most desirable number for a school, but it is much better that this number be increased than diminished.—The moral consequences in the schools already established have been a love of virtue and an abhorrence of vice, no instance of juvenile delinquency having occurred among those who have attended these schools. But few books are wanted: it is better to excite them by external objects. Pictures are to be preferred to books, because by fresh demonstration, ideas of things are more deeply fixed in the mind than by a mere relation of facts. The children are allowed several hours to play, and are provided with play things to promote exercise and combine it with as much instruction as possible. All objections that have been urged against this system are immediately dissipated, when the objector sees the operation. The happy countenances of the children whose minds are unfolding by this mode of training, satisfactorily prove their delight in it. Infant schools have been established and are in successful operation in most eastern cities, from Portland, Maine, to Savannah, Georgia. Mr. E. Bacon, the founder of the Infant School system in the United States is at present organizing a school in this city, and instructing teachers in the new system, where he will remain for a short time. Applications have been made to him from various places in the Western country, to lend his aid in establishing other schools, and inquiries made of him with regard to the expenses and the preparatory steps to be taken for that purpose.

Mr. Bacon, ever since he first established this system, has been, and will continue to be, devoted to the advancement of its interests throughout the United States. It is therefore thought expedient, both on account of the public interest, and for the personal convenience of Mr. Bacon, whose whole time is occupied with the advancement of the system in the place where he may happen to be employed, to give such information through the public press, as would otherwise be sought through the channel of epistolary correspondence. And it is hoped that editors favorable to the moral and intellectual culture of juvenile minds, will insert the information in their respective papers throughout the western country. An Infant School may at once be put in successful operation in a meeting house, common school house, or a large room. In the meantime a suitable apartment may be fitted on the Infant School plan, under the direction of Mr. Bacon or other agent.

The salary of the agent will be $100 for four weeks, to commence from the time of his leaving his last situation. The Agent will undertake to establish a school and instruct two teachers, in a competent knowledge of the system, which will take from four to eight weeks. Two teachers will be sufficient to conduct a school on the most extensive scale. The expense of fixtures, will be from $75 to $150.

THE GEORGIA INDIANS.

That the reader may know what measures are contemplated in Georgia, we subjoin a few leading features of a bill now pending in the Legislature of that state, to take effect from and after the 1st day of June next.

"Sec. 8. That all laws, usages, and customs, made, established, and in force in the said territory, by the said Cherokee Indians, be and the same are hereby, on and after the 1st day of June, 1830, declared null and void.

"Sec. 9. That no Indian, or descendant of Indians, residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness, or a party to any suit, in any court created by the Constitution or laws of this state, to which a white man may be a party."

There are other sections extending the criminal laws over the Indians, apportioning their lands among the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnett, Hall and Habersham; another section imposes full taxes upon every Indian 21 years of age and upwards, &c. &c.

This act, if passed, and if allowed by the Federal Government to be enforced, will inflict a wound upon our national honor, which all the waters of the Mississippi would be insufficient to wash away. It was our intention to have referred to the special message of President Adams upon this subject, every word of which deserved to be written upon the walls of the capitol in letters of gold. But we have not time.—The opinion of President Monroe upon this great question, however, was no less open and explicit, than that of his illustrious successor. The following is from his last message:—

N. Y. Com. Adv.

"I have no hesitation, however, to declare it as my opinion, that the Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and that there is no obligation on the United States, to remove the Indians by force. The express stipulation of the compact, that their title should be extinguished at the expense of the United States, when it may be done *peaceably* and on *reasonable* conditions, is a full proof that it was the clear and distinct understanding *of both parties to it*, that the Indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents. An attempt to move them by force, would, in my opinion, be unjust. In the future measures to be adopted in regard to the Indians within our limits, and in consequence, within the limits of any State, *the United States have duties to perform and a character to sustain, to which they ought not to be indifferent.*"

Architecture and Politics.—The hall, which is to be used provisionally by the Chamber of Deputies, is advancing briskly. By a singular accident, one of the principal builders is a very staunch liberal, and is desirous to complete it before the end of December, whatever it may cost. This hall is constructed on a plan quite different from the old one; it forms a parallelogram instead of a semicircle. It will therefore have a right and left side, but no centre. It will therefore be necessary that, on the first opening of the session, the deputies should distinctly take one side or the other. This circumstance, apparently insignificant, will have a real influence on the result of the session, and is one which the ministers certainly did not foresee. As the influence of public opinion is at present greater than that of the court, the construction of the hall will be fatal to the ministry.—*Letter from Paris.*

CONGRESS.

December 25.—In the Senate several memorials, petitions, and resolutions were presented. A number of bills passed to a second reading. The bill for extending the time for locating certain grants of land in Arkansas; the bill for the relief of John Culbertson, &c.; a bill for the payment of debts due to Pennsylvania; and a bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for fitting out the frigate Brandywine, were all read a third time, and passed. There being no further business before the Senate, it adjourned, at an early hour, till Monday next.

In the House, a more than ordinary number of memorials, petitions and resolutions were presented.—Those of the latter, submitted upon the preceding day and laid upon the table, in conformity with the rule on that subject, were taken up and disposed of. Mr. Carson offered a proposition for the establishment of a branch of the Mint of the United States in that part of the state of North-Carolina, denominated the Gold Region, from its abounding in that precious metal. It was, after a short discussion, negatived. Some private bills were subsequently passed; after which the House adjourned until Monday next.—*Telegraph.*

December 28.—The Senate was principally occupied in its usual course of business; the second reading, reference and passage of bills heretofore noticed, and the adoption of the several resolutions presented on Wednesday. The bills passed, were those authorizing the University of Michigan to exchange certain lots therein mentioned, with Martin Baum, and others; and for the relief of John Brohun and John Reid, the one late Register, and the other Receiver of the United States' Land Office, Huntsville, Alabama. The resolution introduced by Mr. Sprague, ordering the printing of the report of the Secretary of War, in relation to the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for payment of the militia called out by that state during the late war, but refused to be placed under control of the federal Government, was one of those passed. A short but animated discussion took place on the motion of Mr. Sanford to strike out the preamble to the bill arranging Col. Daniel Bissell to the command of the second regiment of artillery; in which Messrs. Benton, Smith, Md. Hayne, Holmes, Foote and Bibb took part. After spending nearly an hour in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, among numerous petitions, memorials and reports brought under consideration, one of the latter was presented from the Committee on Elections on the subject of the contested election of the Hon. Pryor Lea, a Representative from the State of Tennessee. The petitioner against the return of that gentleman as a member of the House, prayed to be heard at the bar in support of his claim to the contested seat, which was granted. The resolution of Mr. Hunt for the distribution of the Public Lands among the various States according to the ratio of their representation in Congress, was, together with the amendment proposed to it by Mr. Martin, then considered, and discussed until the expiration of the hour allotted for such business. The bill to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage of members, was taken up, and Mr. Chilton submitted an amendment, which he consequently withdrew, that the compensation of members should be reduced from eight to six dollars *per diem*; and also that a similar reduction should be made in the allowance for every twenty miles travelled by them in their passage to and from the Metropolis of the Union. Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Pettis, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Storrs, of N. York, Mr. Burges, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Carson, severally spoke upon the subject of the bill, which was not disposed of when the House adjourned.—*Telegraph.*

From the U. States' Gazette

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 23, 1829.

No nominations have yet gone to the senate, except an unimportant one, which went in early in the session, and was confirmed, perhaps on Monday. When the chief nominations, those which will embrace the *elite* of the corps editorial, shall go on, the note of conflict will be heard abroad, in despite of the closed doors, and the barrier with which executive secrets are usually surrounded.

There is, however, a subject which, at this moment, when General Jackson and his administration are so keen on the scent after abuses, recommends itself not only to his notice, but to the notice of every one. It appears that in the examination of the accounts of the late Purser Timberlake, the former husband of Mrs. Eaton, the disconnected portions of a correspondence between the Purser and Mr. Eaton were discovered. By what accident this private correspondence came among the papers, rumor has not told us. From these letters, it would seem that the Purser, who is a defaulter to a very heavy amount, was in the practice of remitting sums of money from the Mediterranean, to Mr. Eaton, which was acknowledged by Mr. Eaton, and were invested in houses in this city, formerly belonging to the father of Mrs. Eaton, and now standing in the name of Mr. Eaton. The correspondence, as I have said, is imperfect. It is said that great pains have been taken to get hold of, and suppress the letters, as far as practicable. As soon as it was known that this correspondence was in the office of the Fourth Auditor, a gentleman, knowing the terms on which Mr. Eaton and Mr. Branch stand in relation to each other, went to the latter, and made him acquainted with the circumstances, recommending to him to demand the papers as public property, and to secure them by placing them on the files of the Department.—Upon this hint the Secretary acted, demanded the papers, obtained them, and, as it is said, went with them to the President, and laid them before him, but took care to bring them away, at the close of the interview, concerning which we have no information to be repeated. But the facts have got abroad which I have stated; and it is further said that the Rev. Mr. Campbell has in his possession copies of the letters, which he threatens to bring before the public eye, should sufficient provocation be offered. I know not what he may deem sufficient; but it is well known that his name and character have been assailed, in consequence of the part which he took in some recent disputes, and rumor says that Mr. Eaton has himself used language towards him of a very insulting nature. Copies of the correspondence having been under the inspection of several individuals, if not in their possession, it is not to be expected that the contents can long remain a secret from the world. I have no authority for asserting that any positive abuse was intended, supposing even that the statements are accurate, precisely in the form in which rumor has conveyed them to me; but Purser Timberlake having died a public defaulter, suspicion may find in that fact something to feed upon. It may be inferred that the public money was directed into this unlawful channel, and it may be a question whether the public have not a right to be refunded out of this property as far as it goes. At all events, it is to be expected that as General Jackson affects so sincere and deep an indignation against public abuses, he will not permit the private friendship which exists between him and Mr. Eaton to prevent him from causing a prompt and thorough examination into this business. By refraining from that course, he will give occasion to his enemies to call in question the patriotism of the course of General Jackson.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, December 22

It is conjectured that the President has communicated to the Senate some of the nominations of the public officers, appointed by him as soon as the last adjournment of that body took place. Many Senators are engaged in the collection of the materials for a spirited and effectual attack on sundry of these appointments; and a rumor prevails that when the discussions on these subjects take place, there will be a division in the ranks of the Jackson party. Another rumor—not a very probable one, but I repeat it to show how speculative the public mind here is upon the subject, is, that Gen. Jackson, feeling himself become disgusted with the manner in which certain of these officers have been forced upon him, has taken the opportunity to send in their nominations at a moment when he conceives that his adversaries have more strength in the Senate than they will hereafter have, in order that the nominations may be rejected. Had he repented of his nominations, it will instantly occur to every one that he could have selected a more manly and dignified mode of getting rid of the evil, than that which rumor has suggested. For this reason, were there no other, I am inclined to the belief that there is no good foundation for the rumor I have related. But I think that the proportion of Senators opposed to General Jackson's course in the distribution of proscriptions and rewards will not be diminished when the Senate shall be filled. Whatever the result, it is at this moment the subject of much anxious speculation to many of the members of the House, and of envious inquiry among others. There is much whispering in corners, and frequent gathering in groups, arising out of the uncertainty which is felt concerning the issue of the nominations; and the interest which is acknowledged to discover by which means, and what men, they will be defeated, if defeated they shall be.

December 23.—The notification in the New York Courier that Mr. Van Buren is to be a candidate for the Presidency, has excited some consternation here among the other parties. I cannot but think the faces of the Jackson men have considerably lengthened, although Mr. Van Buren—who was riding out to-day with the President—will have tact enough to throw dust in the eyes of the President and his friends, as to his own intentions. The friends of Mr. Calhoun will be much more dissatisfied after this exposition of Mr. Van Buren's intentions. It will cause some difficulty to the Telegraph Editor, whose appearance, of late, indicates that he is worn down either with the weight of honors or of care. Some may suspect that the want of money may have had some effect in multiplying his wrinkles, and bleaching his countenance; the common impression being that he is destined to a fall much more rapid than his rise has been. The course which Mr. Calhoun may find it expedient to take, now that Mr. Van Buren has taken the field, is matter of speculation with our politicians; but at present things are too immature, to allow of any calculation which can be relied on, or even worthy of repetition. As soon as the discussion on the nominations shall come on, the parties will take their ground.

Extract of a letter to the U. States Gazette, dated Washington, Dec. 21, 1829.

Present appearances indicate that Mr. Calhoun will be distanced in the race with Mr. Van Buren. He is no more equal to the managing Secretary of State, than Hamlet was to Hercules, and if he has not himself yet made this discovery, I suspect he is not without some of those misgivings which precede unpleasant visitations of truth. There are Calhoun men who feel that it is so, and who are looking about for some means to counteract the machinations of one whom they have so much reason to dread, and so very little to esteem. Some talk of an union of moderate men, an idea which invites specification, or simplification, and it is believed that circumstances will very soon arise which will give to this language a more intelligible meaning. Perhaps before the nominations may be decided on—and it is whispered that they are now before the Senate—we may be better able to understand the character of the union which is desired. If a separation of Mr. Calhoun's friends from the administration should take place, it will have been brought about by the disgust created by the sleepless, restless, eternally evading cunning of Mr. Van Buren, whose influence in the cabinet is hourly increasing, and who is not the man to yield one iota of that which is once surrendered to him. It may be fortunate to the country, fortunate for just principles, and that sound morality which should pervade political as well as private life, if the premature movements of Mr. Van Buren to secure for himself the vote of Virginia, and to monopolize all the patronage of the executive, should result in such an union of moderate men as will rescue the country from its present situation of peril, and place its destinies under the superintendence of a series of enlightened, experienced and virtuous statesmen.

Condensed Reports of the Supreme Court.—The first volume of this desirable and useful work, edited by R. Peters, Esq. is now before the public; and, so far as we have ascertained, has received the approbation it certainly merits. It will bring the decisions of the highest judicial tribunal of the United States into, comparatively, a small compass, and place them within the reach of every member of the bar. The plan, so well conceived, has been executed with equal success. One of the Judges of this court, peculiarly qualified to speak with confidence of this book, has written that "it is remarkably well digested, and will be of the greatest utility." Another gentleman of high rank in the law has expressed his satisfaction "that the decisions of this distinguished tribunal are about to be placed within the reach of the profession generally." With such testimony of the merit of this undertaking, added to that which is apparent on its face, we anticipate a very extensive patronage for it. All the necessary matter of *twenty-four* volumes will be comprehended in *six;* and may be obtained for about *thirty dollars*, instead of *one hundred and twenty.*

National Gazette.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 28.

The death of the Rev. *John M. Mason* was announced yesterday from several of the pulpits. He expired yesterday morning, in the 60th year of his age. It is now several years since infirmity has confined this distinguished scholar and divine within the immediate circle of his own family.—He has been thought of by the world as one whose example and reputation lived after him, and were likely to live while genius, eloquence, learning, powerful and commanding talent, and true piety, are held in remembrance. It may be safely asserted, that since the days of Whitefield, no preacher of equal energy and popularity has declared the whole counsel of his Divine Master from an American pulpit.—As an extemporaneous expounder of the scriptures, he was unrivalled. At the communion table he was unequalled by any of his brethren, as those who have witnessed and felt the effect of his pathetic and glowing appeals to the participants will with one voice attest.

It is a satisfaction, in these downward times, to see such a general expression of disapprobation of that part of the President's Message which relates to the Indians, and the pretensions of Georgia and Alabama to usurp political domination over them. All men of good principles are shocked with the idea of abandoning these defenceless people to their oppressors, seeing the United States Government are bound by solemn treaties to protect them in their rights of person and property.

N. J. State Gaz.

COLOMBIA.

The following letter, from a highly intelligent correspondent at Caracas, conveys very unpleasant information regarding the political aspect of affairs in Colombia. The writer has always been a most devoted friend to Bolivar, but has at length yielded to the representations of his enemies, and believes him a traitor—time will will show the truth or falsehood of these statements.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

CARACAS, Nov. 27.

"Ere this reaches you, you will have heard of the Revolution, or rather the expression of the public voice against the attempt on the part of General Bolivar to establish a monarchy and place the crown on his own head. The people of Caracas assembled the day before yesterday, and yesterday decided, in the most public manner, that in order to insure the liberties of Venezuela it had become necessary to separate her from the Government of Bogota and renounce the authority of Gen. Bolivar. Gen. Paez has been called on to take the command, and deputies have been appointed to the other departments of Venezuela, calling a Congress to make a form of Government for *Venezuela alone*—with a republican basis. Gen. Bolivar has disappointed the hopes of his real friends and the friends of liberal principles throughout the whole world. It is sincerely to be regretted that a man who had arrived at such a glorious height should destroy his reputation and fame for ever—*merely for a bauble.*

"Gen. Paez and Dr. Pena, his Secretary, and Gen. Soublette, Chief of the Staff, are now in Valencia. They will be here on the 15th of next month, probably before.

"I have never seen, during my residence in Colombia, a stronger or more real feeling displayed by the people of Caracas than on the present occasion. Their detestation of Monarchy is too clearly manifested even for the friends of Bolivar to say one word in his favour.

"I fear that all Colombia will be in a flame, yet in Venezuela all will be confidence and quiet.—There appears to be no disposition to commit violence, and General Paez is too good a patriot to allow of any disorders."

Specimens of sugar were submitted to our inspection yesterday, which will be pronounced by competent judges, to be first rate quality, produced on the plantation of Maj. *Isaac Thomas*, in the parish of Rapides, near Alexandria. We are informed, that by the experiments made recently, it is evident the lands of that parish will produce the Sugar Cane as powerfully as any on the coast. Should the forces of that strong and rich part of Red River be directed to the culture of the Cane, an immense addition will be made to the crops of the State. Already have many of the stronges planters produced their seed cane, with the most flattering prospects of success—as the Messrs. Comptons, Mr. Cheney, Col. Bynum, Maj. Thomas and others.

N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

A good Answer.—An anecdote was related to us to-day, by an eye witness, of the ready wit of the unsophisticated sons of St. Patrick. A case was trying yesterday before one of the Judges of our City Court, in which a drayman, a legitimate son of Erin was called to testify. He was sworn on his *voir dire*. A limb of the law, who prides himself on his skill in perplexing witnesses, commenced the examination with "Pray sir, are you not directly or indirectly interested in the termination of this suit?" "Not a bit, sir." "Will you not gain anything in case of its terminating in favor of the plaintiff?" "Gain any thing! By my soel, I'll rather lose than gain any thing!" Ah, ah, says the wise one, (with a very significant look,) so, you will "rather lose than gain by it?" Pray how may you lose by it?" *By standing here answering questions, while my horse and dray stand idle in the street.*" The effect was contagious, and extended to his honor, so that the throne of Justice shook for a time.

N. O. Courier.

Married,

On Tuesday evening the 29th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Herron, Mr. *David Agnew*, to Miss *Eliza Lightner*, all of the Northern Liberties.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

ARRIVED.

December 31, Niagara.
" " Ruhamah.
January 1, Lady Franklin.
" " Velocipede.
" 2, Monongahela.
" 3, Erie.
" 4, Lark.
" " Lagrange.

DEPARTED

January 1, Lark.
" 2, Monticello.
" " Monongahela.
" " Ruhamah.
" 3, Commerce.
" " Lady Franklin.
" 4, Velocipede.

TONS SPANISH MOSS, and an assortment of MATTRESSES, for sale by
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
January 5, 1830—3w

IN pursuance of the 3d article of the Constitution of the Pittsburgh Reading Room, the Annual Meeting of its subscribers will be held at the Reading Rooms, on the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing, by ballot, the Officers of said institution for the ensuing year.
HENRY M. WATTS,
January 5, 1830. Secretary.

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately, A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, No. 158 Second street, between Grant and Ross, with a hydrant in the yard, and the water tax paid up till the first of April next. For terms apply to ALEXANDER MILLER, at No. 156 Second street. Also, *Two other Brick Houses* adjoining the above. Possession given on the first of April next. January 5—tf.

LOST,

ON THURSDAY MORNING LAST, between the Poor-House and the town of Allegheny, *A Lady's SMALL GOLD WATCH*, with a black ribbon chain, one gold key and one brass key. The words "A Paris" are on the face, in small Roman letters, and the inside plate is marked "Humbert." The finder will receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, on leaving it at this office, or returning it to the subscriber, in Allegheny town. RICHARD TAYLOR.
January 5, 1830—3*

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned not to credit any person whatever, on my account, unless on a written order from myself.
JOSEPH KERR,
Jan. 5—3t In the Diamond.

31 BALES ALABAMA COTTON
15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD
3,000 lbs. BAR do.
20 bls. No. 2 MACKEREL, (1828)
25 do. MOLASSES

For sale by
M'Kee, Clarke & Co.
January 5, 1830—6t

STOP THE THIEF.

ON the 23d of December last, a French boy, about 15 years of years of age, dressed in a brown surtout coat, hired from the subscriber a brown horse, about thirteen hands high, with no particular mark, except a bit out of one of his eyelids; about eight years old; trots and canters. He stated that he only wanted to ride into the country about three miles: since that time the subscriber has heard nothing of him.

Ten Dollars will be paid for his *apprehension*, and the same sum for the return of the horse, or Twenty Dollars for both.

PIERCE BRANNAN,
Livery Stable, next door to the Pittsburgh Bank.
January 5—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE subscriber is anxious to receive information of the residence of JOHN GARNER. Mr. Garner was formerly a Jewellier and Silversmith by trade, but subsequently followed merchandising. He is a tolerably tall, fair-skinned, blue eyed, genteel looking man, about 45 years of age. He has resided at Bowling Green and Louisville, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio, Bloomington, Indiana, and at Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. He is believed to have resided, latterly, in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Any person knowing the present residence of Mr. Garner, will confer a great favor by communicating the information to the subscriber, at Kingston, in Tennessee. HENRY WELCKER.
Jan. 5, 1830—3t.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 14th of December, ANDREW M'BRIDE, an apprentice to the trade of a Carpenter; aged about 18 or 19 years. All persons are forewarned not to harbor him.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to the subscriber, and all reasonable expenses.

THOMAS SCOTT, Pittsburgh.
January 5—3t.

STRAY COW.

CAME, some time ago, to the residence of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, in Pitt Township, a small red cow and calf. She is about three years old, small horns inclining to each other, her belly and part of her hind quarters white. No other marks perceivable. JOHN BLACK.
January 5—3t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Ross township, about the first of December last, A RED COW, about 11 or 12 years old. She has no particular marks.
JAMES HAMMOND.
January 5—3*

WANTED.

TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES.—None need apply but those who can come well recommended, of a good character, and can give sufficient security for the faithful and full performance of their time.
L. & P. PETERSON.
December 25, 1829—3t

NOTICE.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *Pittsburgh, Dec. 18th, A. D. 1829.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons concerned, that the undersigned, Executors and Administrators, have filed in the Register's Office, the accounts of their administration, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of the said county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1830.

The account of William Ewing, surviving executor of the last will and testament of William Hall, late of Robinson township, dec'd.

The account of Jno. K. Seetin, administrator of the estate of Thomas Seetin, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The account of Bernard & Thomas O'Connel, administrators of the estate of Michael O'Conner, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Applegate, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Applegate, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd.

The account of Capt. H. Johnston, administrator of the estate of Peter David, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

The account of Henry Snively and Archibald Coon, guardians of the children of Thomas Semple, late of Wilkins township, deceased.

The account of Jas. Sanders, administrator of the estate of Richard Sanders, late of Pitt township, deceased.

M. STEWART, *Register.*
Dec. 22.—4t

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

FOR SALE.

AT East Liberty, TEN ACRES OF LAND, with considerable improvements on it. The situation is most desirable for a Country Residence. It is bounded by the lands of Francis G. Bailey, John Baitler, and Thomas Salter. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person who is desirous of purchasing such, will call on the subscriber, living on the land, and examine for himself. Possession can be given on the first of April next.
JAMES JONES.
East Liberty, Jan. 1, 1830—3mF.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of Johnson & Son, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by the Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania to us, the Trustees for the benefit of the creditors of said Bank, we, the subscribers, Trustees as aforesaid, hereby offer at Public Sale the following Real Estate, the property of said Bank, at the times and places hereinafter mentioned.

At the Court House, in the Borough of Greensburgh, on Wednesday, the 17th day of February next, at noon—

A Lot of Ground situate at the corner of Main and Pitt Streets, in said borough, with a large three story Brick house, now and for many years past occupied as a Tavern, and Brick Stable and other buildings thereon erected, formerly the property of Simon Drum, Sr. dec'd.

Also—A certain other Lot of Ground in said borough, situate on the east end of —— Street, and bounded on the north by a Lot of John Kuhns, having a large frame Stable erected thereon.

Also—A certain other Lot of Ground in said borough, situate on the east side of Main Street, adjoining the Tavern house of Abraham Horbach and a Lot of Richard Coulter, Esq. having a large two story Brick Dwelling House, with a Brick back building and a frame stable thereon, now in possession of Simon Mechling.

Also—A half Lot of Ground in said borough, situate on the east side of Main street and nearly opposite the Court House, with a two story Stone House, known as the "Banking House," and a two story Brick building thereon.

Also—A certain other half Lot of Ground immediately back of the last mentioned Lot, on which there is a log Stable erected.

At the house of Hugh Miskelly, Innkeeper, in the Town of New Salem, on Monday, the first day of March next, at noon—

A Tract of Land, situate in Salem Township, Westmoreland county, and near said town of New Salem, containing 197 acres and allowances or thereabouts, adjoining Lands of Thomas Wilson, Mary Wiley, and others, about 100 acres of which are cleared, a portion of which is in meadow, on which there is erected a shingle roofed log house and cabin roofed double Barn, formerly the property of William Riddle.

On the premises, at the dwelling House, now or lately of Isaac Moore, on Tuesday, the second day of March next, at noon—

A Tract of Land in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, containing 401 acres and allowance, formerly the property of Isaac Moore, adjoining Lands of John Boreland, Henry Long Samuel McMahan, and others, about 150 acres whereof is cleared, 25 acres, or thereabouts, of which is in meadow: a two story Log House, three Cabin Houses and two Cabin Barns are erected on the premises. This tract, through which passes the Northern Turnpike, will be sold in two parts or otherwise, as may suit purchasers.

At the House of John Drum, Innkeeper, in Freeport, Armstrong county, on Thursday, the fourth day of March next, at noon—

A Tract of Land, in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, containing, as is supposed, 490 acres, adjoining Lands of John Craig, Andrew Patterson, and others, about 100 acres thereof is cleared, between 10 and 15 acres of which is in meadow, on which a Log House and Barn are erected.—This tract lies near the Pennsylvania Canal and the Aqueduct across the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Kiskeminetas; it also corners upon the former river. The same will be sold in two parts or otherwise, as may suit purchasers.

At the House of Henry Ankeny, Innkeeper, in the town of Ligonier, on Tuesday, the ninth day of March next, at noon—

All the remaining unsold part of that Tract of Land, in Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, known by the name of the "Ligonier Tract;" the said part containing about 645 acres, strict measure. This land adjoins the town of Ligonier, and will be sold in five parts, agreeably to a survey made thereof, a diagram of which is left in the possession of Henry Ankeny, Esq. for the inspection of persons disposed to purchase. About 300 acres of the land is cleared, whereof about 100 acres are in meadow.

Also—A Tract of Land, situate in said township of Ligonier, containing 273 acres and 43 perches, and allowance, more or less, adjoining the Ligonier tract and Land now or late of Jacob Hargonett, J. Brant, and others, having a shingle roofed Log House, Cabin Barn and Stable erected thereon, and about 50 acres cleared land, a part of which is in meadow.

Also—One other Tract of Land in said township of Ligonier, containing 130 acres or thereabouts, adjoining lands now or late of John M. St. Clair, James McGranaghan, and the Ligonier tract and other land, about 100 acres of which are cleared.

TERMS OF SALE.

One half of the purchase money will be required in hand, when deeds will be made on securing the residue by bonds and mortgages, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Trustees; the residue in two equal annual payments on interest.

HUGH Y. BRADY,
MORRISON UNDERWOOD,
JOHN KUHNS,
Dec. 29, 1829.—3t *Trustees.*

TO CAPITALISTS
AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.
December 29, 1829.—3mw

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton [illegible] at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 22 1829.—10t

50 DOLLARS REWARD.
AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.
Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four reg engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¼ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only*, that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.
December 15—tf.

FUR CAPS
AND NUTRIA FURS.

120 Handsome Fur Caps.
60 do. Cut Nutria Fur.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 18, 1829.—3t

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the first day of February next, all the right, title, and interest of Benjamin B. Cooper, to all, and singular, the following parcels or bodies of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third and Fourth East Allegheny Districts, in the counties of M'Kean and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:—

1. One body, composed of one hundred and three tracts, of nine hundred acres each, surveyed on warrants dated the 12th and 13th December, 1792, in the names of Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered as follows, viz: 3087, 3086, 3085, 3084, 3076, 2609, 2369, 2380, 2677, 3092, 3091, 3089, 3077, 3073, 2605, 2665, 3120, 3097, 3093, 2671, 2690, 2703, 2663, 2550, 2573, 2470, 2664, 2638, 2607, 2691, 2689, 2688, 2692, 2606, 2600, 2365, 2375, 2496, 2818, 2793, 2666, 2436, 2492, 2426, 2521, 2797, 2534, 3075, 2345, 2513, 2794, 2530, 3217, 3218, 3225, 3673, 2331, 2591, 2790, 2592, 3253, 3228, 3227, 3143, 3226, 3295, 2553, 2554, 2686, 3220, 3223, 3140, 3224, 3290, 2610, 2564, 3231, 3236, 3229, 3117, 3220, 3293, 2588, 2527, 3232, 3233, 3237, 3111, 3221, 3291, 2593, 2599, 3251, 3243, 3242, 3044, 3214, 3290, 2489, 2551, 3221, 3280, and 3252; also, the part of No. 2653, remaining after the sale, by Benjamin B. Cooper to Samuel Stanton, made December 21, 1814.

2. One other body, composed of seventeen tracts, each containing one thousand and forty-three acres and sixty-three perches, except the last, which contains eleven hundred acres, surveyed on warrants dated 3d February, 1794, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and patented to them on 24th September, 1799, being the following numbers, viz: 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, and 4917. [which two said bodies of land, Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, by Paul Busti, their attorney, by deed, dated the 2nd March, 1812, recorded in the proper office, June 29, 1812, granted inter alia, to Benjamin B. Cooper, and to Oliver W. Ogden, which said Oliver, by deed, dated the day of granted his moiety thereof to Joseph M'Ilvain, Esquire, who, by deed, dated the 26th July, 1815, released the same to the said Benjamin.]

3. One other body of forty-two tracts, containing 900 acres each, surveyed on warrants, dated Dec. 13, 1792, granted to Herman Le Roy and John Linklain, and numbered, 2500, 2595, 2612, 2598, 2314, 2328, 2611, 2614, 2315, 2329, 2608, 2660, 2316, 2332, 2604, 2591, 2319, 2333, 2587, 2487, 2323, 2326, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3131, 3130, 3127, 3154, 3153, 3136, 3166, 3167, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3212, 3216, 3215, 3213, 3210, and 3232. [which forty-two tracts are a moiety of eighty-four tracts which the said Herman and John, on 26th February, 1812, granted to Paul Busti, who, on the 2nd March, 1812, granted the said eigty-four tracts to said Cooper and Ogden, and the title to which forty-two tracts is now vested in said Cooper, in severalty.]

4. One other body of thirteen tracts, numbered as follows, viz: 2973, 2486, 2507, 2439, 2442, 2425, 2377, 2361, 2363, 4904, 4905, 4903, and 4877, [which said thirteen tracts, William Griffith and Abby his wife, by deed, dated 15th April, 1811, granted to the said Benjamin B. Cooper.]

5. And, also, all the estate and interest of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, in five other tracts, surveyed on warrants, dated 12th December, 1792; granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered, 2669, 2602, 2603, 2601, and 2624, including the lots in the town of Justanter.

Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, at the suit of Wilhem Willink, survivor, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Marshal of the W. District of Pennsylvania.
December 15, 1829.—wts

SEMINARY, 11 ST. CLAIR STR'T.

THIS Institution is designed for the education of youth in Mercantile, English, and Classical Literature.

Outline of the Principles on which the Plan of Instruction is founded.

No pupil is put to learn any branch above his comprehension, and for which he has not acquired a sufficient preparatory knowledge.

System is adhered to in the teaching of each branch, and the Instructer explains its principles in a manner adapted to the capacity of the pupil. He then points out the practical application of what has been learned: from this he does not desist till the pupil possesses a clear comprehension of the subject.

Progressing in this manner, with a well formed judgment, thoroughly understanding what he has learned, and receiving necessary explanations of what he is learning, the scholar is agreeably led to the full possession of a solid education, suited to his intended state of life, and this in less than two-thirds of the time usually devoted to these studies.

Course of Instruction and Terms.

JUNIUS CLASS.—Spelling, Pronunciation and Explanations, Reading in Murray's Introduction: per quarter $2.

MEDIUM CLASS.—Explanations, Reading in English Reader, Sequel, and U. S. History, in succession, Elementary and Practical Arithmetic, Elements of Grammar and Geography: $3 per quarter.

SENIOR CLASS.—English Grammar, Composition and Elocution, Geography and History, Book-Keeping, Mensuration, Greek and Latin Languages: $5 per quarter.

☞To the Junius and Medium Classes are entirely devoted the customary school hours: the Senior Class is taught before and after.

The government is paternal, based upon mildness and firmness. Observance of the Rules and Discipline strictly enforced, but severity shall not be resorted to on any account.

MICH'L M'SHARRY.
December 29, 1829—3t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Wholesale Dealers in English, French, and American DRY GOODS, invite the attention of buyers residing in the Western States to visit this market. It is our intention, and also that of several respectable houses in this city, to open a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

early in January next, and for cash or approved paper, the prices will be as low, if not lower, than can be had in any other city. Their assortment will consist of the following articles:

Broad Cloths, blue, black, and fancy colors;
Cassimeres, do. do. do. do.
Together with a general assortment of Trimmings for tailors;
Blankets, rose, point, and duffield;
Flannels, white, red, yellow, and green;
Bocking and Floor Cloth; Baizes;
Prints of every description;
Ginghams, 4-4, 9-8, and 6-4; an extensive ass't;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
Tambour'd and loom-sewed do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Muslin Robes; Tartan Plaids;
Blue and Brown Camblets; Plaid Camblets;
Black and assorted Bombazetts;
Circassians and Merino Cloths;
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose;
Cambric and garment Dimities;
Bang-up and Fancy Cords;
Drab and Olive Beaverteens;
Sinchews, Sarsnetts, and Silk Handkerchiefs;
Gros de Naples, Gros de Indes & Florence Silks;
Garniture; Satin and Lustring Ribbons;
Black and Colored Crapes;
Satinetts, blue, and blue and black mixed;
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings;
Domestic Plaid and Stripe Ginghams;
Leghorn Hats, by the case or dozen;
Paper Hangings.

☞In addition to the above, a great variety of articles not enumerated.

CUSHMAN & FALCONER,
No. 188 Pearl street, New York.
December 8, 1829—1mo.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT, at the head of Seventh street. The house is finished in a good manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire of THOMAS FINK.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1829—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse,
WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

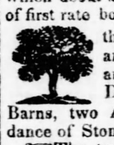
J. HANSON.
May 29—tf.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.
Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street
May 12—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.



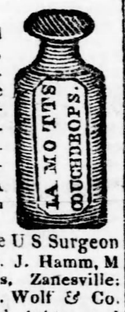
☞The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*
October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.



WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville: Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses · price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yiem.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

FOR RENT,

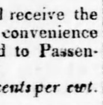
THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,



A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of
CHAS. H. ISRAELL.
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.
November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN
Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

FOR SALE,

THE TIME OF A SERVANT, a Colored Man, who has upwards of five years to serve. He is by profession a Gardener, and a man of sober and industrious habits. The terms will be liberal, to one likely to make a kind master. For particulars apply to the Editor.
December 29, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street. Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
April 14—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 191, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.*
April 25—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, } *Zanesville.*
Mr. James Raguet, }
J. S. Copeland, }
D. Convers, }
K'Kee Clark & Co. } *Pittsburgh.*
Richard Bowen, }
Mason & M'Donough, }
John D. Davis, }
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, } *Wheeling.*
Knox & M'Kee, }
Zane & Pentoney, }
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.
January 27, 1829.—1y.